FAMILY LIFE

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Broken Homes & Their Aftermath

Death of a mother has a much more adverse effect on children than does death of a father, according to Eustace Chesser, British student of family life, who has been making an investigation of women's attitudes. The first part of his study, which showed that marital happiness was associated with active religious affiliation and practice, was summarized in Family Life, July, 1956. The new findings indicate that the death of the father appears to play little if any part in affecting childhood happiness.

Women who had lost their mothers during childhood did not achieve success in marriage as often as those who had not experienced such loss; and "the practice of pre-marital sexual intercourse was more common among those who had lost their mothers at an early age. Did they indulge in this as a substitute for true love or as a compensation for their unhappiness?", Dr. Chesser asks. Other factors that might well be considered are lack of parental supervision and perhaps the presence of a step-father in the home.

"Separation or divorce of parents had a much more adverse effect than the death of a parent, on childhood happiness. It also appeared to influence the extent to which pre-marital intercourse was practiced — this being much more common amongst the children of separated parents. Happiness and stability in marriage, on the other hand, were less common. A high percentage (93%) of those whose parents had separated, themselves admitted to having thought seriously of divorce or separation. This was about three times greater than amongst those whose parents had not separated."

The study found, as have several American studies, that children sometimes behaved worse when the parents were bickering continually, than they did after a divorce. This is not necessarily an argument in favor of divorce, — it is a strong argument in favor of marriage counseling to stop the bickering! But one explanation of the fact is that boys have also been found, after a divorce, to become less aggressive, to have less initiative, as they lost masculine patterns and were under complete feminine dominance. This lack of aggressiveness has been interpreted by some students, as it perhaps was by the boys' mothers, as improved behavior. From the point of view of mental health it may be a doubtful gain in the long run.

Dr. Chesser's survey is to be published by the Hutchinson's Medical Publica-

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tions, Ltd., under the title of *The Sexual, Marital, and Family Relationships of the English Woman,* and is presented briefly in *The Health Education Journal* (London, Sept., 1956) from which the present summary is taken. It went into the question of parent-child relations from several points of view. "One of the most interesting findings was the generally unfavorable effect of the 'mother-dominated home.' Where the mother had been the dominant personality childhood happiness had been less frequent, the figures for pre-marital intercourse higher, and those for happiness in marriage quite significantly lower. There was no comparable effect for 'father-dominated homes!' One wonders why. Could it be that the reversal of the traditional pattern of masculine dominance in the home is not so beneficial after all—and that the informants (who *were* feminine) were prompted by some obscure instinct to sense something unnatural in the situation of the mother as the ruling power? . . . There was obviously something amiss in these mother-dominated homes. The answer probably lay in the clash of personalities between husband and wife—and/or, of course, between mother and daughter. If the husband were the meek, 'hen-pecked' type who accepted domination then the domestic atmosphere might be relatively harmonious if not particularly desirable — the more so if the daughters were similarly minded. But if — and this seems more likely judging from the great unhappiness of the homes — the husband did resist only to be defeated in a continuous running conflict with his wife, then the home would suffer accordingly . . . There was a close association between 'mother-dominance' and unhappy parental marriage and the greater frequency of quarreling between the parents. Once again it was shown that the middle way was the best —namely, where father and mother were relatively of equal significance."

Dr. Chesser also attempted to assess the quality of discipline in the parental home. Parents who exercise strong control over their children "seek to impose their own ways of thought and behavior and demand conformity to whatever social codes and conventions they themselves observe—in other words the process is one of 'conditioning.' Likewise, the so-called 'progressive' parents who bring up their children with an excess of freedom and little control are also seeking to impose their ways of thought and behavior . . . a 'conditioning' of a very different type but 'conditioning' none the less . . . It is the extreme in either direction that is at fault. The child may react to a strong authoritarian upbringing by becoming timid, repressed, and incapable of normal self-assertion. Or he may react by becoming rebellious, aggressive, and resentful of all authority. Likewise the child can react to excessive freedom by failing to develop a reasonable degree of security which may show itself either in excessive timidity or excessive aggression.

"Premarital intercourse and unhappy marriage were much more frequent amongst those who had had an authoritarian upbringing."

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Human Parthenogenesis?

VIRGIN BIRTH or parthenogenesis is well known among lower animals and has been brought about experimentally in

rabbits. Whether it occurs in human beings has often been discussed, and was made the subject of careful inquiry last year following articles in the London *Sunday Pictorial,* which brought in 19 pairs of mothers and daughters who offered themselves for investigation. Of these the claims of 11 were at once rejected since they were under the impression that an intact hymen was conclusive evidence of "virgin birth." Six more pairs were eliminated because of blood tests and one other pair because, while satisfying all other tests, the daughter had dark brown eyes while the mother's eyes were blue. That left one pair which satisfied all tests, — except that skin grafts from one to the other would not take. This is not necessarily conclusive, says *Biology and Human Affairs* (London, Oct., 1956), "while the rest of the evidence builds up a strong case for the deduction that the daughter was born as a result of a process of parthenogenesis. This is a point which is very difficult to prove absolutely, but now that it has been raised in this kind of way it is one about which we are likely to hear a good deal more in the future. On general grounds, parthenogenesis in human beings would appear to be very improbable, since otherwise over the ages there should have been well-authenticated cases associated with women living for long periods isolated from members of the opposite sex."

The Old Folks At Home

Americans are not dealing intelligently with the problem created by aged parents, says sociologist Ruth Shonle Cavan of Rockford College. The present widespread pattern of rejection needs to be revised. It overlooks the need of the aged for intimate and affectionate contacts with the primary group; but it also overlooks many advantages they can offer to the younger generation. They can supply many benefits to adult children, and likewise to grandchildren.

There are specific and identifiable reasons, Dr. Cavan points out, for the existence of these tensions between the two generations, — between old parents and their middle-aged children. But she thinks these causes are to some degree temporary in nature, and that they are decreasing in force. Meanwhile, however, the attitudes of mutual suspicion, hostility, and rejection are becoming fixed and making a scientific solution of the problem more difficult. Yet the problem will become larger, not smaller, as the number of old people inthe population increases. It is time to rethink the whole question, she suggests. *(Marriage and Family Living,* Nov., 1956.)

Notes From the AIFR

WORKSHOP in family life education will be offered by Paul Popenoe and Roy E. Dickerson at Stout State College, Menomonie, Wisconsin, during the week of June 17. A similar workshop last summer brought 500 applicants for registration, while the college could accommodate only 250. This year's workshop will give the other 250 their chance! Dr. Popenoe and Mr. Dickerson will also put on a similar workshop at Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, during the week of July 29. Details about each of these can be had by addressing the director of the Summer Session at the college in question.

THE CHOICE OF A MATE

The great need is for less romance and more analysis before marriage, by which to bring about more love and less analysis after marriage. So says F. Alexander Magoun in a revised edition of his *Love and Marriage,* first published in 1948. A scientific approach—provided that it really is scientific—is far better than a romantic one.

The personal observation of many competent authorities and the evidence of every sociological study has shown emotional maturity to be not only the first but the most fundamental requirement for happiness. "We are shocked when some hillbilly marries a 12-year-old girl. She will outgrow her physical immaturity. Emotional immaturity is far more serious and is not remedied by the passage of time." Much of the book is very properly given over to discussing what it is and how it may be attained.

Emotional maturity, Professor Magoun says, is most likely to be found in a person who has had:

1. Happily married parents.
2. A happy childhood, devoid of anxieties.
3. Love from his parents.
4. No severe punishment as a child and therefore no repressed hates.
5. Discipline that was a kind but firm education instead of punishment, and therefore resulted in self-control instead of rebellion.

The superior happiness of the parents is of great importance, he insists.

After mutual emotional maturity he puts mutual background and outlook, then agreement on method. "Unity of purpose is what holds people together. This is not merely so much in terms of goals as it is in terms of methods, for we differ far more in methods than we do in goals. Consider how Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists, all regard each other with suspicion because of the inflexibility of their respective theologies, but all are presumably pursuing the same goal: the good life." It is therefore easy to realize the importance to husband and wife of agreement on method in four areas: religion, money, children, and recreation.

In the fourth place he puts "mutual, long-run sex attraction." In any honestly drawn up set of criteria for choosing a mate probably the majority of the population would place sex attraction as number one on the list. Actually, it belongs last because it is the corollary of, not the antecedent of, the other three.

"Physical attraction, plus nothing else, plus time, quickly equals nothing, despite the poisonous falsity of much modern advertising. On the other hand, liking many things together so strengthens and renews physical attraction, as to make it almost life-long."

Young people sometimes fear that a scientific approach to mate selection will destroy romance. "Where analysis spoils romance it is also preventing catastrophe," Professor Magoun replies.

The individual seeking a mate must get into circulation but "it is wise to confine friendships to people who, quite coldly and analytically, are eligible, for the only time one can think objectively is before the emotions take over — or after they have burned out . . . There is much to be said for frank and honest shopping around during this period of finding eligible individuals. A choice is involved, and two is the smallest number from which a choice can be made. The romantic idea that in all the world there is but a single person with whom one can

be happily married, has no foundation in fact." He cites Burgess and Cottrell who found that 50% of the unhappily married men had almost no women friends before marriage.

What he has to say about "methods" is in line with the foregoing principles, and of great importance. Don't make the mistake of thinking that courtship is a relationship in which a young woman is to be persuaded that she is in love, he warns men. "Courting ought not to be a conquest, but a mutual search by two people to discover together what they have in common."

"Don't make the mistake of trying to be loved. It is only necessary to be lovable. This is difficult for an emotionally damaged individual to achieve, but the way to do it can be easily expressed. First, sincerely try to be your own best self accordingto your lights. Second, treat everyone else as though he were in fact his best self because you feel in your heart that within the limits of his opportunities each of us is really trying to be his best self; and because you feel this, do everything to nourish that best self. Third, never try to make an impression. The most attractive people live with effortless ease. They are simply their natural selves. They never try to take on the mannerisms of someone else. They do not smoke because so-and-so does, or stop smoking because someone else has. They are themselves and consequently have no need to try to sell themselves."

There are many other things you should not expect, in his list. Don't, for instance, "expect everything you want except in the area of decent behavior. Expecting too much is as fatal as expecting too little. Human beings are not perfect, and neither are human institutions. Radiant disposition, distinguished ancestry, inherited wealth, physical perfection, outstanding beauty, unusual intellect, devoted affection, are rarely to be found all in the same individual. Are *you* able to offer all these things?"

Courting is a problem in research, and much good research ends in failure, he warns in conclusion. Then he discusses the engagement period, marriage and its varied adjustments, the arrival of children, and divorce, with a final chapter on religion in the home. Long sections are also given to the nature of marriage, the nature of love, and the problems of sex among the unmarried. An appendix gives 427 questions asked by college students across the country—a list that should be invaluable to teachers, who often limit discussions to generalities and fail to come to grips with the matters that are of real interest and concern to their students. His detailed analyses of the relations between love, romance, and infatuation will also be helpful for this purpose.

Mr. Magoun was for many years associate professor of human relations at M.I.T., and is now giving, from "retirement," a large part of his time to counseling and personnel work for industrial organizations. *Love and Marriage* is one of the most valuable books in its field. Some sections deal largely with abstract ideas, and might need to be interpreted into concrete and specific application to daily life, but every chapter is written at the level of intellectual honesty and search for truth, which appeals to young people today and which the discussion of family relations particularly needs. The revised edition should be as popular and helpful as its predecessor.

(LOVE AND MARRIAGE, by F. Alexander Magoun. Pp. 475, price $5 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.)

Research Notes

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS in the natural sciences are family-minded, according to a survey by Leo Moulin. Age of marriage is known for 69 of them and averages 30 years. Fifty-seven of them, for whom information could be found, had a total of 164 children, an average of 2.9 each. One winner in 1926 (a Swede) and another in 1929 (a German) had nine children each.

PEOPLE who develop schizophrenia have an inherited "constitutional vulnerability" which is triggered by "traumatic psychological, social, and physical experiences during infancy and early childhood," says William T. Malamud, head of the only comprehensive coordinated attack on this disease and now in its 23d year.

EXAMINATION of the hands of 4,000 school children found that 51% of them could be classified as nail biters, with 17% in the "severe" and 15% in "moderate" category, says L. B. Birch in the British Journal of Educational Psychology. Boys were more frequently involved than girls. Incidence increases to a maximum around 12 years, remains steady for a short period, and then falls off.

NUMBER OF CHROMOSOMES, the carriers of heredity in the germ-cells, has for some decades been accepted as 48 in human beings. Recent researches suggest that it is actually only 46.

DEFINING PROSTITUTION as "an illness shared by two people," psychiatrist Nathan W. Ackerman (Columbia University) declared that call girls were drawn into their profession not by a drive for sexual fulfillment but by a bitter, destructive attitude toward life. Psychoanalyst Harold Greenwald, also addressing a meeting of the Association for Applied Psychanalysis, described his study of 20 such women whom he termed the "aristocrats" of the profession. Fifteen of them had suffered disrupted family life before they were 12 years of age. It is not economic factors which propel women into prostitution, he asserted, but a need for revenge upon unloving families, a search for concrete evidence of affection, and a denial of both homosexuality and frigidity. He found that three-fourths of the girls had had homosexual relationships, half were totally frigid, and only five had never attempted suicide.

ADOLESCENTS understand their parents better than their parents understand the youngsters, according to Jesse W. Tarwater, who gave four inventories to 43 students and their parents, and reports his conclusions in *Understanding the Child.*

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Around the World

"FAMILY LIFE IN 1957" is the topic of the 44th session of *Semaines Sociales de France,* which will be held in Bordeaux July 15-20. This organization, affiliated with the Roman Catholic church, announces that the program will include contraception, child guidance, conflict of generations, family authority, and financial problems of the family.

WEST BERLIN has the highest divorce rate of any part of West Germany. In 1954 it is reported that 48% of divorces were granted to parties, both of whom were Protestants; 20% to Roman Catholics; in 10% the husband was Catholic and wife Protestant, and in an equal number of cases the husband was Protestan, wife Catholic. Immediately after the last world war most divorces were granted to men, who came home and found their wives had misbehaved during the husband's absence. Now, two-thirds of all divorces are granted to women.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

DIMENSIONS OF CHARACTER, by Ernest M. Ligon. Pp. 493, price $6.50 from The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1956.

"Millions of dollars are spent every year on church-school buildings, summer camps, YMCA's and the like; on personnel, curricula, and programs for religious and character education. In 99% of the cases we have no objective evidence as to whether or not they are doing any good. It may be that in some cases they are actually doing harm," says psychologist Ernest M. Ligon (Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.) "Everyone has a definite notion about how to solve the youth problem. It is a pretty good bet that when we do begin to find far-reaching solutions, they will include almost none of these present-day stereotypes, except perhaps as partial steps toward real insights." For 20 years he has been carrying on an extensive study to determine how parents and teachers can develop "character" and he gives a detailed account of his methods in this book, which is full of information and stimulating, but will appeal mainly to those with some professional background. "Factorial design! Research curricula! Co-Scientists! These are the ingredients of the educational visions which can produce a greater generation." Teacher and parents may be co-scientists working together; and the parent must by no means be left out of the picture. We overestimate our children's learning ability quantitatively, he insists; we expect them to remember a great many more things than is possible. But we underestimate their learning ability to a much greater degree qualitatively, by assigning them petty and trivial goals "whereas their enormous personality energies make possible the heroic." Dr. Ligon's challenge to all concerned with education, to get out of their ruts, their blind alleys, their smug and futile habit of "going through the motions," ought to be familiar to every parent and citizen, since these are probably the ones who must prod the professionals into action. The work of the Character Research Project has already had some influence on Sunday schools, but it should penetrate into every home.

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MARRIAGE COUNSELING, by Rex A. Skidmore, Hulda Van Steeter Garrett, and C. Jay Skidmore. Pp. 420, price $5 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

Three Utah educators give a comprehensive picture of a rapidly developing field of social science. The first half of the book deals mainly with non-specialized marriage counseling as done by physicians, lawyers, teachers, nurses, clergymen, and others. Then they take up the development of the specialty, the present facilities in the United States for counseling and for training counselors, and some of the procedures and techniques of such counseling. Numerous case histories are presented briefly. "Looking to the future," the authors conclude, "it seems safe to predict that marriage counseling in the years ahead will gradually take its place as one of the fully accepted professions. The need for its services is increasingly recognized. It has already demonstrated its value in service to individuals, families, and communities. The door to the future stands open, inviting more people, mature and enthusiastic, to become qualified marriage counselors. As

training programs are increased and effective interpretation of professional services is achieved, marriage counseling will find almost unlimited opportunities for service."

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THE ART OF BEING HAPPILY MARRIED, by Andre Maurois. Pp. 145 (no index), price $2.95 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

Originally prepared as French radio programs, the sketches in this little book are now presented to American readers. M. Maurois starts with a young couple in love, shows how the girl "gets her man," and follows their history to the silver wedding anniversary. They have the usual minor conflicts, together with some big ones. The man commits adultery while on a journey; later his wife, through vanity and love of luxuries, has "affairs" with two men, from one of whom she gets much valuable jewelry while the other gives her 400,000 francs. M. Maurois being one of the ablest living writers, there will be no doubt about the cleverness of the book. It can hardly be accepted as a picture of normal human life, however.

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TEACHING JOHNNY TO READ, by Rudolf Flesch. Pp. 92, price $1.50.

YOUR CHILD CAN LEARN TO READ, by Margaret McEathron. Pp. 92, price $1.50.

Both published by Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y., 1956.

Rudolph Flesch started a hot controversy a few years ago by his book, *Why Johnny Can't Read.* He argued that the many failures are due to attempts to teach a whole word at a time, instead of teaching the sounds of the individual letters. Parents who want to try the latter method now have his new book, a reprint of the more than 70 exercises first published in *Why Johnny Can't Read.* For Middle-of-the-Roaders, Miss McEathron offers a combination of the word memorization method now generally taught in public schools, with the phonics method which she considers an appeal to the child's reasoning. She suggests that the book will be more valuable to boys than to girls, because girls, maturing more rapidly, are often able to learn by the word memorization method while boys in the same class but less mature are unable to master it. Furthermore, she asserts, boys are more apt to have an analytical type of mind, and they want to know *why* words look and sound as they do,—hence they need phonics.

UNESCO and WHO have been asked by the first Argentine Conference on Integral Eugenics to take up, on a world-wide basis, with the principal elements of mass education, namely the press, radio, television, and cinema, the need of preventing the spread of unwholesome and groundless ideas about love, "such as predominate in the greater part of their productions."

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SYMBOLS OF TRANSFORMATION, by C. G. Jung. Pp. 567, price $5 from Pantheon Books, 333 Sixth ave., New York 14, N.Y., 1956.

In 1912 Carl Jung signaled his break away from Freud with the publication of a book called *Wandlungen und Symbole der Libido* which, published in English in 1916 under the title of *The Psychology of the Unconscious,* has always remained his most popular work. It has been revised several times during the past 40 years and is now brought out, with more extensive revisions, as Vol. V of the beautiful Bollingen Series. While it is, strictly speaking, an analysis of the prelude to a case of schizophrenia, it covers so much

ground as to be a fairly comprehensive survey of the author's ideas. It is enriched with 130 illustrations.

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OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN, by Anna Judge Veters Levy. Pp. 287 (no index), prcie $3.75 from The Ronald Press Co., 15 E. 26th st., New York 10, N.Y., 1956.

Established little more than 50 years ago, juvenile courts in this country now exceed 3,000, and the idea is universally accepted. But nowhere, at home or abroad, is there a single court equipped wtih staff and facilities adequate to accomplish the best possible results, says Judge Levy of New Orleans. "Probation as actually practiced often amounts to little more than a routine of perfunctory office visits." The good foster home is still regarded as the best substitute which has yet been found for a child's own home, but "according to a report of the U.S. Children's Bureau, foster home programs have 'bogged down' all over the country, and there is a proportionately larger number of delinquents among children brought up in foster homes than among those who have grown up in orphanages and other such institutions." Many of the institutions available are bad ones, and juvenile court procedure has often been unwise. Amercia needs to face the problem of the juvenile honestly and constructively, and Judge Levy has contributed to this by telling in detail 14 of the more than 30,000 cases that come before her. It is a touching, an eye-opening, and a convincing book.

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BEGINNING AT HOME, by Mary Perkins. Pp. 158 (no index), from The Liturgical Press, St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn., 1955.

This beautifully printed book deals with "the challenge of Christian parenthood" from the Roman Catholic point of view, and includes questions and discussion topics for parents or groups of parents who want to improve the quality of their parenthood. •

THE WELL-FED BRIDEGROOM, by Margaret Williams. Pp. 192, price $3 from Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1957.

"Aside from love, good food is the cornerstone of a happy household," says Mrs. Williams, New Orleans gift shop owner. The statement is not true—there are many things more important. She also warns her readers that "to use many of these recipes you will need a well-stocked liquor closet." Continually increasing evidence shows that such a closet is likely to be a threat to the existence of the marriage, not to say its happiness. The book contains much basic information but many of the recipes are far too elaborate and time-consuming for today's bride, who is probably a bread-winner outside the home as well as a homemaker inside it. ●

Inexpensive Pamphlets

THE CHILDREN WE TEACH, by Nina Ridenour. Pp. 56, price 40c from Human Relations Aids, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y., 1956.—To help parents and teachers understand personality development in children.

WHY CHILD LABOR LAWS? by Lucy Manning. Pp. 23, free on request to Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D.C.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD HOME?, by Anna W. M. Wolf and Margaret C. Dawson. Pp. 34, price 40c from The Child Study Assn. of America, 132 E. 74th st., New York 21, N.Y.

YOUR CHILD FROM ONE TO SIX, pp. 110, revised 1956, price 20c from Supt.

of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Catalog No. FS 3.209:30/2. — Long-time standby, unsurpassed in scope, authenticity, and price.

YOUR ADVENTURE IN FRIENDSHIP, a guidebook for Big Brothers, pp. 46, price 25c from Big Brother Movement, 33

FAMILY LIFE IN CHRIST, by Therese Mueller. Pp. 32, price 20c.

CATHOLIC FAMILY ACTION, by Chester and Mary Rank. Pp. 48, price 30c.

CHRISTMAS TO CANDLEMAS in a Catholic home, by Helen McLoughlin. Pp. 44, price 20c.

EASTER TO PENTECOST, by Helen McLoughlin. Pp. 56, Price 20.

FAMILY ADVENT CUSTOMS, by Helen McLoughlin. Pp. 36, price 15.

All of the above from The Liturgical Press, St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn.

YOUR CHILDREN'S BUREAU—its current program. Pp. 56, price 20c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

CHARTER FOR THE AGING, an example for the nation. Pp. 6, free on request to George Backer, 125 E. 50th st., New York 22, N.Y.—Prepared as part of the "Harriman for president" campaign.

FOUR DECADES OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN, by Dorothy E. Bradbury. Pp. 90, price 35c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.—History of Children's Bureau.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR MENOPAUSE, by Stella B. Applebaum with Nadina R. Kavinoky. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

HOMEMAKER SERVICE: a directory of agencies in the U.S. and Canada, 27 p., 1956; single copy free on application to Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Admin., Children's Bureau, Washington 25, D.C.

THE CHILD WHO IS MENTALLY RETARDED, 23 p., 1956, price 10c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Catalog No. FS 3.210:43.)

Educational Notes

FIRST PROFESSORSHIP of child psychiatry in North America has been established at Washington Univ. School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSN. asks Congress to establish a federal research institute to unearth answers to problems now plaguing millions of American families. It has in mind particularly the areas of housing, textiles, consumer economics, child development and family relationships, work simplification in the home, and household equipment.

HOLIDAY IN EUROPE combined with study is offered in a summer tour sponsored by the Orange, Calif., YMCA. Dr. Bernard J. Oliver jr., head of the dept. of sociology at Chapman College, will conduct a section studying social welfare, with special reference to the family. Upper division college credit is offered. Details from Dr. Oliver at Chapman College, Orange, Calif.

HUMAN BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 32 W. 58th st., New York City, has received from Graham French a fund of $10,000, with possibility of renewal annually, to be used as loans to individuals who need surgical sterilization.

MEXICO is the goal of one of the Seventh Annual Family Life Studytours sponsored by the National Council on Family Relations. Leaders are Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Nimkoff of Florida State University, Tallahassee, from whom details may be had.

DON'T LET ANY YOUNG MAN

go into the Armed Services or industry, without preparation to meet new attitudes toward sex, lax standards of personal ethics, and possibilities of exploitation that he is certain to encounter. The Institute's pamphlet No. 23,

BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE

was prepared particularly to help these young men (and it is equally valuable for young women!) Chaplains ordered it by the thousand, during the last war. It is required reading in many high schools. Dr. S. R. Laycock, head of the department of psychology at the University of Saskatchewan and former president of the Canadian Federation of Home and School says:

> "I wish that a copy of Popenoe's **Building Sex Into Your Life** could be placed in the hands of **every** young man of sixteen years of age and over. It would save many from inadequate conceptions of love and marriage—conceptions which lead them to disaster. Those who object to the straight-forwardness of this pamphlet should consider the kind of sex information now received—information that is usually mis-information but at best shrouded in wrong attitudes towards love and marriage."

If you know a young man who is going into the service, give him a copy of this pamphlet. If you are associated with any boys' club, any class or society of young men, see that each one has a copy. It will help them to understand themselves and to understand others.

The price is only 25c per copy;
$2.50 per dozen, or $15 per 100.

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The Institute publishes more than a hundred books and pamphlets dealing with every phase of marriage and family life. Here are two popular ones:

1. PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE —

The Institute's widely known "Premarital Conference" pamphlet, dealing with sexual adjustment in marriage. It has proved to be just as valuable to many persons already married, as to those looking forward to marriage. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —

A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy 25c

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Through lectures, conferences, and discussion groups, the Institute carries on an active and continuous educational program. A circulating library provides the public with recent and important books. A correspondence course in the principles, techniques, and materials of counseling, makes the experience of the Institute available to those at a distance, who are called upon to lead, advise, or instruct others in dealing with their personal and family problems.

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